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# South and East Asia Report

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27 October 1980

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MALAYSIAN INDIANS WANT SHARE IN ECONOMIC GROWTH

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 3 Aug 80 p 13

[Text]

KAULA LUMPUR, August 2:

**T**HE Indian community in Malaysia has called on the government to allocate a fair share of the nation's economic growth to them to correct the existing imbalance and growing disparity.

In a memorandum presented to the prime minister, Mr. Datuk Hussein Onn, the Malaysian Indian Congress (MIC) representing about eight per cent of the population also claimed a large share than this proportion in the "economic cake".

This was necessary as otherwise the Indian community would be the "poorest and most disadvantaged community" by 1990, the deadline set for the complete implementation of the new economic policy which was launched ten years ago, the memorandum said.

It said the MIC had carried the NEP message to the community but the dilemma was that the community was confronted with a deteriorating situation instead of promised benefits.

It called on the government to recognise the need for immediate remedial actions to be provided for the fourth

Malaysia plan. The five-year development plan is to be launched next year.

"It can only be checked if the plight of Malaysian Indians are objectively recognised and sincere and immediate actions taken," it said.

The memorandum pointed out that the unemployment rate among Indians was the highest at 8.1 per cent, compared to Malays (indigenous Muslims) 7 per cent and Chinese 6.7 per cent.

Their share had also been decreased at higher occupational stratas, it said.

The memorandum urged the government to relax entry requirements for Indian students into secondary schools, especially for those from a disadvantaged rural background.

The enrolment of Indians at tertiary level is only four per cent, far below the target of 10.7 per cent for the community.

"At least 10 per cent of government scholarships for overseas studies should be allocated to Indians".

The memorandum urged the government to consider fairly the various unrecognised universities in India where many Malaysian students, especially of Indian origin, were enrolled.

CSO: 4220

## AUSTRALIA

### BRIEFS

POLAR STUDY FUNDED--Canberra--The Federal Government will provide \$1.2 million to enable Australia to take part in "Biomass," a major international study of marine resources of the Southern Ocean. The Minister for Science and the Environment, Mr Thomson, said yesterday that the study, due to start next summer would be important in view of the recently negotiated convention for the conservation of Antarctic marine resources. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 21 Aug 80 p 28]

CSO: 4220



## BANGLADESH

### MORE POLITICAL PARTIES CONDEMN ISRAELI MOVE

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 3 Aug 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] More political parties have issued statements condemning the Israeli move to set up its capital in the holy city of Jerusalem declaring it as an integral part of Israel.

Mr Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury and Professor Yusuf Ali, President and General Secretary respectively of Bangladesh Awami League (Mizan) in a joint statement strongly condemned the Israeli design to establish its capital in Jerusalem violating the world opinion and the UN resolution. They demanded the fulfilment of the right of the Palestinians on the holy city of Jerusalem. [as published]

Shah Moazzam Hossain, General Secretary of Democratic League said that the Israeli move was against the world peace and it would hurt the sentiment of the world Muslims.

Syed Altaf Hossain and Sardar Abdul Halim, President and General Secretary, respectively of Jatiya Ekota Party in a joint statement said that the Israeli move would make the complex Middle East problem more complicated. They said that Israel was the creation of the US imperialists and without its indirect support and cooperation Israel could not take such move.

The Central Committee of Bangladesh Awami Jubo League observed that the support of the imperialists had made Israel to dare to take such move ignoring the world opinion and the UN resolution.

The Convener and Joint Convener of Bangladesh (All party) Islami Sangram Parishad in a joint statement called upon all Muslims round the world to stand up against the obstinate attitude of the Israelis.

The Jatiya Chhatra Front condemned the Israeli decision to make Jerusalem the eternal capital and called upon the world powers to stand up against such a heinous atrocity, says a Press release. The Press release also stated that such an action was not only a threat to the Palestinians but also to world peace.

BANGLADESH

BUSINESSMEN WELCOME DECISION ON BANKING

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 3 Aug 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] The Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FBCCI) on Saturday welcomed the government's decision to allow banking in the private sector, reports BSS.

In a press statement on Saturday Mr Iftekharul Alam, President, FBCCI, described the decision as 'bold and prudent' in the wake of launching of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Mr Alam said that he was positive that this decision would accelerate the pace of economic progress of the country and would contribute to healthy and self-reliant development of the private sector. The FBCCI Chief also expressed the hope that further action would be taken promptly to translate the decision into reality.

Hailing the decision, Mr M. Reza Acting President of Dacca Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DCCI) said that this decision would promote savings and capital formation and would bring an element of competition in the field of banking services to customers, help improve business finance and commercial activities in the country.

He also expressed the hope that the Government would also allow floating of insurance companies in the private sector and return the jute and textile mills to their former Bangladesh owners.

BJA Chief

ENA adds: Mr Afazuddin Fakir MP and Chairman of Bangladesh Jute Association also hailed the Government's "approval in principle" the establishment of banks in the private sector saying it would help speedy economic growth.

In a statement he said the decision, is "a step in the right direction" particularly in the context of the government's ambitious and massive Second Five-Year Plan to achieve overall development of the national economy within the shortest possible time.

He argued that the healthy growth of private sector could only be ensured by the existence of private commercial banks because this will create healthy competition improve the overall operational efficiency and capital mobilisation.

Considering the role of the private financing institutions in a developing country like Bangladesh, he also suggested allowing of insurance companies in the private sector. He urged the Government to consider the issue and bifurcate the present insurance companies to ensure competition pending the decision to allow insurance companies in the private sector.

#### Criticised

Meanwhile, certain political parties and organisations in separate statements on Saturday criticised the Government decision to allow, setting up of banks in private sector.

In a statement Mr Abdul Malek Ukil and Mr Abdur Razzak, President and General Secretary of Awami League (Malek) said that the decision to allow banks in private sector would "seriously hamper the investment in industrial sector, allow unhampered growth of merchant capital and facilitate flight of capital from the country. [as published]

#### Menon

Mr Rashed Khan Menon, MP convener of Ganotantrik Andolan and Mr Haider Akber Khan Rano, General Secretary of Workers' Party in a joint statement said that the decision to allow banking in private sector would make it difficult for running the nationalised banks.

They said that it might lead to an uncertain future for thousands of employees of nationalised banks and create difficulties for national economy.

Besides Jatiya Chhatra Front (Asad) and Samajbadi Chhatra Jote also criticised the Government decision on banking sector.

CSO: 4220

## BANGLADESH

### BRIEFS

WEST GERMAN AID--Bangladesh will receive 50.2 million taka from West Germany for two projects for developing the country's telephone services under separate bilateral technical cooperation agreements signed between the two countries in Dacca 10 October. With this the total West German assistance to the telephone sector rises to 210.7 million taka. The agreements were signed by the secretary of the Ministry of Posts, Telephones and Telegraphs and the West German ambassador in Dacca on behalf of their governments.

[Text] [BK161221 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Oct 80]

CSO: 4220

## AREA CONSOLIDATION COLUMN OPENS IN THABEIKKYIN

BR141548 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Summary] A ceremony to mark the launching of "Eya-Naganaing" [Irrawaddy River-Victorious Serpent] column for area consolidation was held on 14 October in Thabeikkyin Township, Mandalay Division. The ceremony was attended by Deputy Commander Col (Soe Nyunt) of the northwest command, secretary of the Mandalay Division People's Council U Hla Tin and Thabeikkyin Township Party Unit Chairman (U Kyaw Min), military commanders and officers.

On behalf of the Mandalay Division Regional Party Committee, Thabeikkyin Township Party Unit chairman spoke, saying that "Thabeikkyin Township is the second township under the organizational zone of the Mandalay Division Regional Party Committee marked for area consolidation. In order to qualify for area consolidation, it is necessary to demonstrate a military ability for control; organization by Lanzin party leadership; the ability for implementation of economic plans marked by the state; and the ability by the army and people to crush the insurgents. An area consolidation column is being established because Thabeikkyin Township has these qualifications." He pointed out the need for cooperation among the party, the council, class organizations, departmental functionaries and working people in carrying out these tasks.

The deputy commander of the northwest command spoke on the purpose of launching the area consolidation column. He said success can be achieved in implementing economic plans particularly in the agricultural sector. "The underground and overt leftist and rightist saboteurs, who cannot bear to see our economic plans succeed, are carrying out destructive works through various means." He recounted the 1980 union day speech by the president on the need to remove the danger of saboteurs with revolutionary vigilance. He also recalled the state council general secretary's instruction on the need to uproot insurgency during his tour of the Mandalay and Magwe Divisions. He said it is necessary to remove the danger of the saboteurs in carrying out socialist construction. He said "it is necessary for the people of Thabeikkyin to have revolutionary vigilance and political awareness in successfully transforming Thabeikkyin Township from a "white area" [area free of insurgents] into a consolidated area in accordance with the directive of the third party congress."

Mandalay Division People's Council Secretary U Hla Tin spoke urging the local people to cooperate with local functionaries and representatives in the tasks for area consolidation.

The ceremony was attended by over 7,000 people from various villages of Thabeikkyin.

CSO: 4211

INDIA

OVER 50 INJURED, 1,000 OTHERS ARRESTED IN BOMBAY MOB VIOLENCE

HK151701 Hong Kong AFP in English 0924 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] New Delhi, 15 Oct (AFP)--At least 50 people were injured and about 1,000 others were arrested by police in Bombay and other cities of Maharashtra state by noon today during incidents of mob violence in the one-day general strike called by left wing parties and trade unions to protest against rising prices and deteriorating law and order situation.

Police reported stone-throwing by demonstrators against buses and trains in various parts of Bombay City in the first few hours of the strike.

Among the arrested were two women member of parliament, Mrs Mrinal Gore and Mrs Ahalya Rangnekar, who were leading a 2,000-strong procession through the streets of Bombay. Police used batons to control a section of the participants who tried to break a police cordon.

Except for Bombay, where most of the offices and factories, remained closed, the strike was reported to be only partially successful in other cities. In Pune, in the north of the state, the strike-call got only a lukewarm response as traffic was normal and most of the shops remained open.

Loading and unloading at Bombay port were affected as workers and truck-drivers kept away from duties. The domestic Indian airlines called its daily flights out of the city while international airline flights to and from Bombay's Santa Cruz airport functioned normally, reports said. Most of the schools and colleges also remained closed for the day.

About half of those arrested were from Bombay City and suburbs while the remaining were detained in Pune and Nagpur towns. Among those taken into custody were about 300 anti-social elements who were nabbed before the strike began.

CSO: 4220

## BIHAR COMMUNISTS SUPPORT TRIBAL JHARKHAND STATE

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 3 Aug 80 p 7

[Text] Patna, Aug 2--The Bihar State Council of the CPI has lent its support to the demand for a separate Jharkhand State with tribal majority.

But it is opposed to creation of a separate State covering the whole of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas since the tribals will be in a hopeless minority in such a State.

The State Council of the party which concluded its deliberations recently is of the view that the new State should be constituted with continuous compact tribal majority areas and "certain contiguous areas, taking village as the unit where tribals constitute sizable proportion of the population may also be included in the Jharkhand State provided majority of the people of the areas so desire and provided the tribal majority in the new State is not negated." [as published]

But before demarcating the tribal majority areas, the list of scheduled tribes should be revised by including such tribes who are left out. For ascertaining the number of tribals, the council said 1971 census figures should not be taken as conclusive evidence.

The CPI has also demanded some urgent steps to remove the age-old grievances of the people of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas.

It has demanded decentralisation of recruitment to various Government departments and quasi Governmental undertakings like the Electricity Board and State Transport Corporation.

It has demanded preference to local people in recruitment to Class III and IV posts as also preference to those whose lands are acquired for execution of various projects, electrification at least 50 per cent of the villages and irrigation of at least 50 per cent of land of the region and imparting of primary education in tribal languages.

Giving its own assessment of the situation in Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas, the State council of the CPI said, "The recent agitations in



the north-eastern region of the country has had its impact on the peoples of Chhotanagpur and Santhal region in general and the tribal peoples in particular. The desire of the tribal people of Bihar for a separate State of their own, viz., the Jharkhand State, has been heightened. At the same time, considerable sections of non-tribal people of the region are becoming more insistent for separating the entire Chhotanagpur Santhal Parganas region from Bihar.

The aspiration of the tribal peoples, born out of the needs of development of the emerging tribal nationalities for a separate State of their own, is getting mixed up with the grievances of the non-tribal people, who constitute overwhelming majority of the population over large tracts of the region, arising out of long neglect and discrimination against this backward region.

"This is being seized by various disruptive forces to misdirect the aspirations of the tribal people and the grievances and frustrations of the non-tribal people of Chhotanagpur Santhal Parganas region along fratricidal channels. A motley assortment of people, Christian missionaries, regional chauvinists, castists, Mahajans, extremists and opportunist frustrated politicians are ganging up in order to whip up an Assam-type or Tripura-type agitation in the region. Efforts are being made to unite the tribals and non-tribal 'Chhotanagpuris' on the basis of hostility to 'Biharis' and hatred against so-called 'outsiders.' Agitations are being sought to be organised, though as yet in an incipient form, to provoke clashes and riots between locals and so-called outsiders, between Chhotanagpuris and Biharis, between tribals and non-tribals. If they succeed then the whole region will be plunged into fratricidal riots, chaos and anarchy. It will spell disaster for the people of the whole State including that of Chhotanagpur, tribal as well as non-tribal."

## NEW PLAN FOR PROTECTION OF EXPORTS REPORTED

New Delhi PATRIOT In English 3 Aug 80 p 5

[Text]

**E**XPORTERS engaged in deferred payment deals will be protected against long-term foreign exchange fluctuation risks under two new schemes launched by the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation (ECGC) on Saturday, reports PTI.

In a speech commending the ECGC effort, Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee said the concept of 'exportable surplus' had become irrelevant and useless and must now give place to 'production for export'. "In a country like ours, we may have to wait, not for years but decades, to set aside surplus for exports."

The Reserve Bank Governor Dr I G Patel said the ECGC schemes had not come a day too soon and would help exporters meet more effectively the new challenge in the wake of steadily falling exchange reserves in the last four months.

The new schemes, explained Dr D D Sathé, Chairman of ECGC, will afford protection against exchange fluctuation from the date of bid up to 15 years after the award of contract.

Wider in scope than the one hitherto under the auspices of the Reserve Bank of India, the ECGC schemes will cover not merely export of goods on deferred payment but also of service. It covers too buyer's credits and lines of credit and six currencies of sterling pound US dollar Deutsche mark Japanese yen, Swiss franc and French franc.

Among the new schemes ECGC plans to introduce are those designed to extend cost escalation cover, insure against failure of one member of an export consortia and to protect the buyer against failure in supplies.

A new cover for overseas investments, automatic insurance for joint ventures and insurance against 'unfair' calling of the bond are other schemes proposed.

Mr Mukherjee said there had been a deceleration in the growth of exports in 1979-80 due to various external as well as internal factors. With oil imports taking a continuously increasing share of the export earnings, it became imperative to make concerted efforts to increase exports.

Domestic constraints were quite often cited as factors responsible for limiting export growth. It had to be recognised that compared to many other countries, including developed countries, Indians were well placed in that its dependence on outside sources for basic needs like raw materials was relatively low. The Government was aware of the need to remove domestic bottlenecks and was taking all possible steps.

"We should fully explore market potential and ensure that no opportunity for export of goods and services on terms acceptable to us is missed. In augmenting our exports, the Government, the exporting community and the institutional agencies set up for export development like Export Promotion Councils and ECGC should play a coordinated dynamic role", he said.

Mr Mukherjee said with the introduction of overseas investment insurance in 1978 and of the exchange fluctuation cover scheme now, the corporation had extended to Indian exporters practically every type of export credit insurance facility available to the competitors in other countries.

## GANDHI INAUGURATES SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

Madras THE HINDU in English 3 Aug 80 p 12

(Text)

NEW DELHI, Aug. 2.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, today called for an effective interface between Government departments and the scientific community to bring about the required integration between results of indigenous research and the development process and to achieve self-reliance.

Mrs. Gandhi, who was inaugurating a two-day conference of leading scientists and technologists, said that in the ultimate analysis neither true defence nor true development could be bought or borrowed. "We have to grow them ourselves and so, it is imperative to make necessary investment in ensuring self-reliant development", she said.

The conference, attended by nearly 100 scientists and technologists, is organized by the

Department of Science and Technology to discuss the plan frame for science and technology. It was preceded by detailed discussions by the Vice-Chairman of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Prof. Nurul Haman, with a cross-section of eminent scientists in the past few days on how science and technology could serve the nation better.

The Prime Minister said Indian science had made visible headway in the last two decades but this needed to be consolidated so that the process of change was faster and surer.

Mrs. Gandhi wanted self-reliance to be at the very heart of S and T planning, as in her view there could be no other strategy for a country of our size and endowments.

Mrs. Gandhi felt that programmes should be drawn to assimilate imported technology so that repetitive import was obviated at the earliest.

Referring to criticism that Indian science had not yielded results commensurate with investment, Mrs. Gandhi said these were based on ignorance. She, however, admitted that many scientists felt that they could do much better if there was a clearer definition of tasks and less bureaucratisation.

She wanted all out scientific effort to promote the development and utilisation of solar and other forms of renewable energy. Swift scientific action was also needed in regard to our marine and sea-bed resources. "The scientific community must give a lead in these matters. We shall not be wanting in response or matching administrative action", she said.

The Union Deputy Minister for Science and Technology, Mr. Vijay Patil, stressed the need for greater coordination among the different departments within the Government dealing with science and technology matters.

CSO: 4220

## STEEL UNIT TO BE SET UP IN INDONESIA

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 3 Aug 80 p 5

[Text]

**T**HE Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited, a Government undertaking, has submitted a proposal to the Indonesian Government for setting up a steel service centre in that country, reports UNL.

The Director General for basic metal industries of Indonesia, to whom the proposal has been made, will give his opinion within three months, according to official sources.

The submission of proposal by the MECON is a follow-up of an industrial and economic cooperation signed by Industry Minister Charanjit Channa with the Indonesian Government during his visit to Jakarta in May this year.

The sources said India had sent to Mexico samples of pellets from the Mandovi Pelletisation Plant in Goa to assess their suitability for the Pt Karakatau Steel Plant in Indonesia. Similarly, pellets from the Goa Pale Plant will also be tested.

In the memorandum of understanding concluded with the Indonesian Government in March 1979, by the then Steel Minister, U had been indicated that India would supply pellets to Indonesia on a long-term basis from Bailadila in Madhya Pradesh. But the new Government proposed to make long-term supply of pellets from Kudremukh and provide interim supplies from the existing pelletisation plants. The Mandovi pellets were tested in connection with such interim supplies.

The sources said Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has

identified a thermal power project in to be set up in Indonesia. Feasibility studies could be taken up in this regard. The two sides had also agreed to explore the possibilities of cooperation in creating facilities for the manufacture of equipment for the power sector.

Meanwhile, the Projects Equipment Corporation (PEC) has offered to take up expansion of the cement plant at Padangin.

Indonesia has since indicated its preference for financing the project through commercial export credit by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI).

The National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) has submitted a preliminary report to the Indonesian Government identifying 70 small units which could be set up there. Project profiles of these industries have also been furnished. The technical experts from Indonesia will visit India by September this year for finalisation of an action programme on these proposals.

The Indonesian Government has also issued a letter of intent to the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited (HMT) for setting up a training centre and a tool room in Indonesia. The HMT is now working out a proposal including financial arrangements for the consideration of the Indonesian side.

India has submitted to the Indonesian Government a feasibility study for setting up of mini sugar plants there. Response is awaited from the Indonesian Government.

## RAILWAY MINISTER DESCRIBES 5-YEAR PROCUREMENT PLAN

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 3 Aug 80 p 5

[Text]

Railways will procure about 100,000 wagons in the next five years and the procurement programme for the current year has been stepped up from 8,300 wagons to 13,000 wagons, reports UNI.

An indication to this effect was given by Railway Minister Kamalapati Tripathi to the representatives of wagon-builders who called on him on Saturday.

The Minister said the offtake was proposed to go up to 22,000 to 23,000 wagons in terms of four wheelers in 1981-82.

Mr Tripathi gave an indication of the future requirements of wagons so that the wagon builders could have adequate lead time for planning and programming production and procurement of industrial inputs.

While expressing concern over the widening gap between the installed capacity and the actual production, Mr Tripathi called upon the wagon building industry to maximise production to enable the railway to enlarge its wagon fleet.

He hoped that the Railway Ministry's decision to have an increased offtake of wagons would

help the wagon builders, component manufacturers and the ancillary engineering industry to pick up production.

The representatives of wagon industry assured the Minister of their full cooperation in meeting the requirements of the railways. They requested the Railway Ministry to give "a realistic assessment" of their requirements well in advance for the next few years and also use its good offices with the Steel and Power Ministries so that the wagon industry got necessary inputs.

Besides the Chairman and Members of the Railway Board, the Secretaries of Ministries of Steel and Heavy Industry also took part in the discussion.

PTI adds: The railways carried more revenue-earning freight traffic during the month of May this year as compared to the same month last year, according to the final figures now available.

The movement of commodities in May, 1980 was (in million tonnes) Coal 3.05, raw material for steel plant 1.84, pig iron and finished steel from steel plants 0.57, iron ore for export 0.92, foodgrains 1.53 and poll petroleum oil and lubricants 1.13.

CSO: 4220

## ADMIRAL ACCEPTS SWITCHBOARD FOR NEW FRIGATE

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 3 Aug 80 p 4

[Text]

BANGALORE, Aug 2.

**N**GEF-AEG Engineering Company chairman V Venugopal Naidu today ceremonially handed over the indigenously manufactured switchboard for the first "Godavari" class frigate to Vice Admiral A K Bhatia, of Indian Navy at the NGEF-AEG Engineering Workshop here.

NGEF is a state owned manufacturing company which produces electrical hardware to meet the rigid specifications of defence needs apart from electrical equipments for civilian consumption. It has collaboration with multi-national West German AEG-Telefunken Company for production of defence hardware.

The switchboard, which was handed over to the Navy today, is the first of its kind to be manufactured by NGEF-AEG. It receives power from generator and feeds it to various services like weapon sensors, weapons, domestic purposes, navigational equipment radars and communication equipment. It affords total protection from short circuits, under voltage, reverse power, shock and vibration and ensures that supply is maintained at the laid down power and frequency regulations with the help of automatic devices.

The switchboard has been so designed that it is easily transportable and maintainable. Its cost is around Rs 18 lakhs. Four more such switchboards will be handed over to Godavari before it is fully built by December 1983 at a total cost of Rs 60 crores.

Addressing a press conference on the occasion, Admiral Bhatia

disclosed that the Mazgaon Docks had plans to build three more frigates of this class in the future.

Admiral Bhatia parried a question on plans to build submarines. However, he admitted that many equipments required for building submarines could be indigenously produced. Batteries, which were the costliest equipment required for submarines were being produced by Standard Batteries, Bombay, he added.

Admiral Bhatia also said that the country was short of capacity for building naval ships and at the same time some of its capacities were underutilized. He attributed this to the tight schedule of production.

The Admiral appealed to the industrialists in the region to participate in the field of production of electrical and electronic goods as firms such as BEL and others in the public sector had reached their full capacities for production.

Asked whether the Government and defence services were satisfied with the standard and quality of the equipment supplied by private sector, he replied "generally it is to the satisfaction."

Vice Admiral Bhatia said the Navy had plans to build three war-ships, which would be improved versions of Godavari class frigate. He said the Godavari frigate which would be the first in the series of three ships of its class under "the project sixteen", would be commissioned in December 1983. Another project to build three more ships with improved versions was already on the drawing board.

## DEFENSE MINISTRY PROPOSES NEW OFFICER POSTS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 2 Aug 80 pp 1, 7

[Text]

**T**HE Ministry of Defense has proposed for Cabinet approval the creation of about 10 new posts of Lieutenant-Generals and equivalents in the Army, Navy and Air Force, it is learnt.

This is part of the cadre review being undertaken by the Ministry to clear the logjam in promotions caused by the massive intake of officers after the 1962 Chinese invasion.

Earlier, upgradation of posts was effected at the level of Major in the Army, Squadron Leader in the Air Force and Lt-Commander in the Navy up to the level of Brigadiers and equivalent ranks in the other two Services.

The new proposals will tend to reduce the steepness of apex of officers leading up to the Chief of Staff. Thus, about 10 Major-Generals would be promoted.

## STAR-RATING

Though details are not available, the Government may also have to increase the star-rating of the Chiefs of Staff.

At present the Chief of Staff is a four-star General. Whether the Government will agree to elevate the Army Chief of Staff to Field Marshal and likewise upgrade the other two Chiefs to Marshal of the Air and Admiral of the Fleet remains to be seen.

The Indian Armed Forces are the fourth largest in the world after China, the USSR, and the US. All these other countries have the senior-most ranks so as to satisfy career aspirations down the ranks.

India already has a Field Marshal in Mr S. H. F. J. Manekshaw. The post was created after the 1971 war but since then the post has remained ornamental and the Field Marshal's military abilities have not been utilized. He is the chief of sports at present.

At the meeting of the consultative committee of Parliament attached to the Ministry of Defense, the Prime Minister indicated that the upgradation of the rank of Major-General and above is under active consideration of the Government. A decision would be taken "soon".

The committee was told that to neutralise the stagnation of promotion avenues to officers, caused by the considerable increase in the intake in 1962, upgradation of 60 per cent of rank of Major and Sq/Ldr was effected.

In the case of Lt-Commanders in the Navy, the percentage was 65.

Twenty-nine per cent more posts were provided at the Brigadier level and 50 per cent for Lt-Colonels and equi-

cent for Lt-Colonels and equivalent ranks in the Navy and the Air Force.

Among the other ranks the number of posts at the JCO level have been increased by 40 per cent and those of Havildars and Naiks by 45 per cent and by 50 per cent, respectively.

In the Navy the posts of Petty Officers have gone up by 71 per cent and that of Chief Petty Officers and Master Chief Petty Officers by 95 per cent.

The increase in the Air Force for corresponding ranks range from 21 in the case of Warrant Officers to 95 per cent for Sergeants.

CSO: 4220



## BRIEFS

**INDUSTRIAL GROWTH RATE**--The draft sixth 5-year plan envisages an industrial growth rate of 8 to 9 percent a year. This was disclosed by Union Planning Minister Tiwari in Panaji. Speaking at the concluding session of the seminar on public sector, Mr Tiwari said we are launching the 5-year plan at a time when the international environment is unfavorable with the orderly growth of developing economy. The instability in the international monetary system, rise in prices of petroleum products and protective measures of developed countries underline the importance of self-reliance to protect the country's economy, he added. [Text] [BK051135 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 30 Sep 80]

**OPPOSITION LEADER ARRESTED**--The Bharitiya Janata party leader L.K. Advani and some other party workers were arrested in Calcutta today for violating prohibitory orders. They were protesting against the national security ordinance, rising prices and the critical power situation in West Bengal. [Text] [BK060829 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 6 Oct 80]

**CHIEF MINISTER NAMED**--The Union Minister [of State] for Labor T. Anjaiah is to be the new chief minister of Andhra Pradesh. He succeeds Dr Chenna Reddy as the leader of the State Congress-I Legislature Party. This is reported to have been decided by the Congress-I High Command. Mr Anjaiah is already in Hyderabad. Meanwhile, Dr Reddy submitted his resignation to the state governor in Hyderabad this evening. The governor asked him to continue in office till other arrangements are made. Union Minister for Parliamentary Affairs Bisma Narain Singh, who is the party's observer for Andhra Pradesh, will be in Hyderabad tomorrow when the State Congress-I Legislature Party meets for holding the election. [Text] [BK101635 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Oct 80]

**ANJIAH SWORN IN**--T. Anjaiah has been sworn in as chief minister of Andhra Pradesh. Governor K. Abraham administered the oath of office at a simple ceremony at Raj Bhavan in Hyderabad this afternoon. Outgoing Chief Minister Dr Chenna Reddy, Union Law Minister Shiv Shankar and Parliamentary Affairs Minister Bhisma Narain Singh were amongst those present at the ceremony. Earlier Anjaiah was unanimously elected leader of the State Congress-I Legislature Party. [Text] [BK111243 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Oct 80]

LASER MISSILE TECHNOLOGY--New Delhi, Oct 7: India has launched a programme to modernise and strengthen its defence capability, especially in the field of missiles which use laser technology Indian news agencies reported. The reports, published yesterday said India has already developed air-to-surface rockets, anti-submarine missiles and surface-to-surface missiles. Currently, India depends mainly on imported missiles for its army, navy and air force, some from the Soviet Union, with which it signed an arms deal worth the equivalent of 1.63 million US dollars earlier this year. However, Defence Secretary K. P. A. Menon departs this week on a visit to the United States and Canada where he will talk with American officials on the purchase of anti-tank missiles and lightweight machineguns.--APA [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 8 Oct 80 p 11]

NEW IAF COMMAND--The Indian Air Force has a new command. The No 1 Operational Group, which has its headquarters at Jodhpur, has been redesignated the South-Western Air Command. Hitherto there were five commands: Western Central, Eastern Training Command and Maintenance Command. No 1 Operational Group was created some years ago to reduce the administrative load on the Western Air Command which had operational responsibility along the entire border from Jammu and Kashmir to Gujarat. The South-Western Command will have operational control of the Rajasthan and Gujarat sectors and has strategic responsibilities in a vital area in the defence network in the Western sector. Within its control is the premier IAF training establishment at Jamnagar--Tactical Air Combat Development Establishment TACDE which evolves new doctrines and methods for air combat and trains pilots to execute them. It is staffed by the cream of the best pilots in the IAF. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 3 Aug 80 p 1]

CONGRESS (I) DEATHS--Lucknow, August 2 (UNI)--Mr Shivarsh Upadhyaya, a former Cong-I member of the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Parishad, was shot dead by some unidentified assailants while returning home in Basti on Thursday evening. An official spokesman told newsmen here yesterday that Mr Upadhyaya was rushed to hospital after he was fired at, but he succumbed to his injuries at about 10 p.m. in the night. Asked whether police had any clue about the murder, the spokesman said one point under investigation was the reported groupism in the management of the Kisan Degree College of which Mr Upadhyaya was the president. ETAWAH: Mr Raj Narayan Dixit, a prominent advocate and a Cong-I leader, was stabbed in the stomach in broad daylight on Thursday while on his way to the court. He was rushed to the hospital in a critical condition. The assailants, numbering seven or eight, managed to escape. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 3 Aug 80 p 1]

NEW CROP VARIETIES--Dharamsala, Aug 2 (PTI)--Eighteen new high yielding and disease resistant varieties of wheat, barley, maize, pulses and oil-seeds have been released by the Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishva Vidyalaya for general cultivation. According to a university press release, the

new varieties will give a big boost to the crop production in the State. A new variety of wheat VI 421 will replace the present favourite Ealyan Sonu, which is mainly cultivated under low or medium fertility conditions, rain-fed or limited water supply conditions in low and midhill areas. Sonu (URBL 81) variety of barley will replace Kailas (NP 109) and Himani, (its yield being up to 40 per cent higher). Similarly a new variety of maize is claimed to have higher yield potential than local varieties Varasana, a new variety of Raya, has triple benefit of 20 per cent higher yield. Palampur one variety of oats as forage has been released for low and mid-hill regions. It has high forage yield and crude protein content. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 3 Aug 80 p 5]

SATELLITE LAUNCHING PLANNED--India's second earth observation satellite--Bhaskara Two is scheduled for launching in the middle of next year, according to official sources, reports UNI. A model to verify the integrated performance of the satellite is being readied at the Indian Space Research Organisation centre, Bangalore. The new development in Bhaskara Two, compared to Bhaskara One, is the incorporation of a new microwave radiometer channel. The satellite will be launched from a Soviet cosmodrome. It will be the third Indian satellite to be launched from a Soviet cosmodrome, the first being Aryabhata. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 3 Aug 80 p 7]

DEMONSTRATORS ARRESTED--A United News of India report says that about 4,000 workers of the Communist Party of India-Marxist [CPI-M] were arrested today in Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Thanjavur Districts of Tamil Nadu for picketing post offices. They were protesting against the price rise. Those arrested include a member of the CPI-M Politburo, A. Balasubramaniam. [Text] [BK13]258 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 13 Oct 80]

CSO: 4220

## WITNESSES QUESTIONED IN CASE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL JASIN

### Former Health Minister Saleh

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 1 Aug 80 p 3

[Excerpt] Dr Aziz Saleh returned on Thursday (31 July) to provide testimony as part of the evidence being collected in the case involving MJ [M. Jasin].

RE Rasjid, the chief district public prosecutor for South Jakarta, offered the information that the former minister of health is expected to finish giving his testimony before Lebaran.

Rasjid did not tell KOMPAS whether other witnesses will be heard in the case. "We will have to see what results from the questioning now underway," the South Jakarta chief prosecutor remarked.

He also has not as yet indicated whether the acts committed by the suspect MJ were of a sufficient criminal nature. In this regard, he said he strongly held to the principle, "Presume someone not guilty until proved guilty."

### Lieutenant General Mokoginta

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 7 Aug 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Today (7 August) the investigating team in the case of Lieutenant General (ret) Ja [M. Jasin] began to hear the testimony of a second witness, Lieutenant General (ret) Mokoginta at the South Jakarta District Public Prosecutor's Office. It had completed the questioning of the first witness, Major General (ret) Dr Aziz Saleh, on Thursday (31 July).

Mokoginta's last position, from 1967 to 1971, was that of ambassador to Egypt, situated in Cairo, but including the countries of Sudan, Morocco and Lebanon. Before he became ambassador to these countries, Mokoginta served as the commander of the Interregional Command for Sumatra from 1964 to 1967.

The suspect Ja was called in for questioning five times at the same office while the first witness, Aziz Saleh, was questioned twice.

#### Former Jakarta Governor Sadikin

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 26 Aug 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] As planned, Ali Sadikin, former governor of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta, will be questioned by the investigating team of the South Jakarta District Public Prosecutor's Office this coming Thursday (28 August). He will be the third witness in the case of M. Jasin.

No information was obtained on Ali Sadikin's testimony in connection with the Jasin case nor on the testimony of the witnesses, Aziz Saleh and A. J. Mokoginta, who were questioned earlier.

M. Jasin was questioned by the prosecutor's team because he has been accused of insulting and slandering the chief of state, President Suharto.

According to the prosecution, M. Jasin distributed documents he had prepared which insulted and slandered the chief of state. However, the prosecution was not prepared to comment on what purpose the documents of M. Jasin were meant to serve.

6804

CSO: 4213

# ONE LEADER OF FREE ACEH MOVEMENT KILLED

Minister of Internal Affairs

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 15 Aug 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] On Wednesday (13 August) at 2 o'clock West Indonesian Time Dr Mochtar, "minister of internal affairs" of the GPLHT (Hasan Tiro Terrorist Movement), was shot to death during an operation launched by ABRI (Indonesian Armed Forces) in Arah Sembilan village, Karang Baru, Pulau Tiga Subdistrict, East Aceh Regency.

Dr Mochtar (39 years old) and his comrade, Daud Janggut, were discovered asleep in a hut near a river. An ABRI unit warned Dr Mochtar to surrender, but he and Daud fled. The unit then opened fire and hit the two leaders who had proclaimed the "Free Aceh Movement." Both were found dead.

The bodies of the two Hasan Tiro supporters were turned over to their families in Langa, the capital of East Aceh. They were buried that afternoon in Langa.

Dr Mochtar, born in Lhok Seumawe, North Aceh, graduated from the Faculty of Medicine of North Sumatra University in Medan. He joined the Hasan Tiro movement during the 1977 general election. He used violence and spurned government orders to return to the fold up to the time he was discovered and killed.

Daud Janggut was known as one of the first supporters of Hasan Tiro and was associated with Dr Mochtar in the movement until the present time. Thus two GPLHT leaders have been shot to death in 1980. Earlier Dr Zubir was killed in Peureula, East Aceh.

### **Five Still at Large**

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 16 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpts] With the death of their minister of internal affairs, it is now believed that only five leaders of the Free Aceh Movement remain at large. In May Dr Zubir Mahmud, the "health minister" of that movement was also shot to death.

Of the five still at large, it is believed that only Ilyas Lebi is still actively conducting operations, but none of any significance, while no activities of the other four, including the leader Hasan Tiro, have been observed for a long time.

It is unclear whether these men have escaped overseas, an AB source said. The same is true of Daud Paneuk and Dr Zaini Abdullah who have not conducted any separatist activities for a long time. Meanwhile Dr Huseini and his supporter, Saiman, are also believed to have requested political asylum abroad.

### **Thirty-five Former Members Freed**

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 14 Aug 80 p 6

[Excerpts] The special executive of the Regional Command for the Restoration of Security and Order of Aceh freed 35 former members of the Hasan Tiro band (GPLHT) on Friday morning (8 August) in the 1st Iskandarmuda Military District auditorium in Banda Aceh.

They were aware that they had been persuaded or provoked into participating in the band and thus apparently were victims of deceit and false pretenses.

They realized that a number of GPLHT members had acted only to split the nation and had misled and tormented the people in the Aceh area.

The former GPLHT members who returned to society promised they would remain loyal to the legitimate Republic of Indonesia Government, which is based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

The Aceh special executive, along with his enlightenment elements, who went back to the villages, appealed to GPLHT members still in hiding to return to society.

Those who have become aware of what they have done will not be prosecuted, but stern measures will be taken against those who continue to reject the appeal. The regional special executive's enlightenment team recently toured various villages in Aceh regencies for 2 weeks.

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CSO: 4213



EX-LON NOL GENERAL DESCRIBES LIFE UNDER DK, PRK

Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Sep 80 p 7

[Article by Patrice De Beer: "I Spent a Year Growing Cabbages at the Khmer Rouge Foreign Affairs Ministry"]

[Text] Having arrived in France as a refugee at the end of August, Gen Duong Sam Ol over these past 5 years has been mostly on the move. This career officer in the Royal Khmer army, a former officer in the French Army, who became minister of armament under the GRUNC [Royal Government of National Unity] of Prince Sihanouk in Peking from 1970 until 1975, entered Phnom-Penh after the Khmer Rouge came to power. He vegetated for more than 3 years prior to the Vietnamese offensive in January 1979. After the fall of the Khmer Rouge, he went into hiding for 15 months before fleeing to Thailand and finding asylum in France with his wife and one of his sons.

On 9 September 1975, as the general told us in his small room at the Creteil refugee center, he took a plane for Phnom-Penh with Prince Sihanouk and the premier at that time, Mr Penn Nouth. He was first of all housed in a mansion near the latter, not far from the independence monument, with Mr Chen You Ran, a former minister of the GRUNC.

He thus had an opportunity to meet on several occasions with the leaders of the Khmer Rouge Messrs Khieu Samphan, Ieng Sary, and Son Sen who had come to inquire as to the health of Mr Penn Nouth. In November he was sent to Chamcar-Loeu, province of Kompong-Cham, a region which had been "liberated" since 1970. Housed in a deconsecrated pagoda, he had nothing to do for 3 months and was better treated than the rest of the people whose fate was "deplorable." While he had participated in the resistance to the Lon Nol regime since the beginning, he was surprised to learn that the people kept saying that he was a "foreigner." "That really hit me hard; I found that rather bizarre because I had always worked with them and I am still a Khmer."



He was present during the cooperativization of the region and the destruction of the individual plots of land which were regrouped into huge and straight-line rice fields: "You could no longer see the boundary lines of the old rice fields." Many people were driven out of their homes.

Taken back to Phnom-Penh in February, he met his companions from Chamcar-Loeu again, that is, Mr Chan You Ran, Prince Norodom Phourissara, former minister of justice of the GRUNC, and the wife of the former foreign affairs minister, Serin Chhak, who was still on a mission abroad. They were promoted to the status of "attaches" to the ministry of foreign affairs and they were installed in the buildings of the former office of the prime minister. "I had spent one year growing cabbages and lettuce and repairing electric wiring and typewriters."

Just a year later, in February 1977, the diplomats of the GRUNC, who had returned to their country, were resettled on the outskirts of Phnom Penh, at Boeung Trabek, "where the city sewage comes out." Gen Duong Sam Ol joined them in that field about several hundred meters away, surrounded by corrugated sheet metal; on the other side of the palisade was another camp. He had to wait for the opening of the enclosure in September 1978 to realize that it contained students who had returned from abroad. Among the hundred or so diplomats undergoing "reeducation," the general remembers seeing the former ministers Serin Chhak, Chau Seng, Chan You Ran, Van Piny, Keat Chhon, Prince Phourissara, Mr Ang Kim Khoun, who arrived in Paris with Gen Duong Sam Ol, and several former ambassadors, Chea San, Sisowath Mathavi, Toch Kham Doeun, Hor Nam Hong (who had become vice minister of foreign affairs in the regime of Mr Heng Samrin), Chem Sngoun (who had likewise joined that regime), and Pech Boun Reth (now representing the Khmer Rouge in the economic commission of the United Nations for Asia and the Pacific, called CESAP, at Bangkok).

#### Arrival of Vietnamese Tanks

In this camp, the diplomats did gardening and made tilling tools; better fed and treated than the rest of their fellow citizens, they had to engage in daily self-criticism, supplemented by a weekly session supervised by a military cadre. In his group, there was only moral punishment; only one person died of disease; several disappeared, including Messrs Chau Seng, Chea San and Van Piny in April 1978. But they did not know what was going on in the rest of the country; people only talked to them about the Vietnamese enemy.

Gen Duong Sam Ol however was a kind of privileged character. Thus he was invited to vote during the March 1976 elections in the course of a ceremony organized opposite the Phnom-Penh railroad station, also attended by Prince Sihanouk and Mr Penn Nouth. "They gave us three ballots, each with a name

on it; they told me that I could choose among those three names but that it did not matter because all three of them had been selected by the leaders." Rare are the Khmer who remember having participated in this vote.

Once he also saw Premier Pol Pot, during a meeting organized in the indoor stadium on 27 September 1977 to announce the creation of the Khmer Communist Party. Seeing him, he recognized the old guerilla fighter Saloth Sar whose photos he had seen in Peking. "He had become big and fat and he was eating well," he said.

During the summer of 1978 he was sent out for several months as chief carpenter at Wat-Sleng, in the region of Kompong-Speu, southwest of Phnom-Penh; at that time Gen Duong Sam Ol had an opportunity to meet with former officers of the Khmer Rouge who had been ousted and who had been assigned to his work group. From them he learned about the purges which were taking place within the group in power, particularly the execution of Koy Thuon, an important party official who had been accused of being "an agent of the CIA," as well as the liquidations of cadres at Battambang and the transfers of people from one region to the next. Without this accidental meeting, he would not have learned anything about what was going on in the country.

Selected in November 1978 to "work elsewhere," in the company of Messrs Sarin Chhak, Ang Kim Koan, Penn Nhac (one of the sons of Mr Penn Nouth) and several college students, because they were looking for people who spoke French or English, he was assigned to the section of Mr Penn Nouth.

The work consisted in clerical functions but also gardening, cooking, and security. With his companions, he was made responsible for preparing the baggage of the former prime minister when the latter left for Peking with Prince Sihanouk on 6 January 1979, on the eve of the fall of Phnom-Penh. But Gen Duong Sam Ol was not up-to-date on the war with Vietnam and the advance of the troops of Hanoi toward the capital; the latter had been almost completely evacuated and he did not know that either because he was prevented from leaving the little side street on which his house was located.

He told us how he watched the entry of the Vietnamese into the city: "I was eating, it was 1030 when a Land Rover came looking for us; they told us quickly to pack some of our things and leave. We hurried and when we left, the vehicle was gone and so was the guard. Just a couple of minutes later, the first Vietnamese tank arrived, followed by several others. In the beginning, we did not know to whom they belonged, until we recognized the typical tanker's helmets."

Abandoned in a city deserted by its population and now occupied, the small group went into hiding to escape the Vietnamese. On the next day, after having lost sight of Mr Sarin Chhak, whom they never saw again--it was said at Phnom-Penh that he had remained in the capital in the summer of 1979, but nobody ever saw him there, it seems--Gen Duong Sam Ol, Mr Ang Klim Khuon and their family left for the outskirts of the city. They settled down in Stung Meanchay, obtained some supplies from an abandoned cooperative, and lived under assumed names, without being discovered or without being reported to the new authorities. "I called myself Mr Din and I said that I had been in the import-export business before."

He remained in this village until 4 April 1980, working the land and living on the provisions which they had gathered during the debacle of January 1979. The international aid turned over to Phnom-Penh hardly ever reached Stung Meanchay because, in just one year, only one can of rice (500 grams), as much flour, and 2 kilograms of corn were distributed per person.

#### "How To React?"

Gen Duong Sam Ol, who had spent the Khmer Rouge period, ignorant of what was going on, by listening to his neighbors discovered the drama that was taking place without having been able to see it: the people who died of hunger, disease, and executions. "When the population saw the cadres of Pol Pot, it would kill them." How did the people react to the arrival of the Vietnamese? "During the first few days, they said that things would be better than before, that they were liberated, that they had escaped death, that they would at last get home and find their children. As the Vietnamese gradually settled down, they got the idea that this is going to last a long time and that the same regime (as that of the Khmer Rouge) had come back, with the only difference that now the people were able to eat at home and hold on to their children."

What was to be done? "The people wanted to react, but how? They did not want any more 'reds' regardless of whether that meant Pol Pot or the Vietnamese." They always however felt that "Pol Pot was enemy number one." But the "Reng Samrin is only a slightly improved Pol Pot regime." Starting in April 1979, Gen Duong Sam Ol noted the emergence of small armed fighting or propaganda groups. "They came to me to talk about Son Sann (former prime minister and president of the FNLPK or National Liberation Front of the Khmer people), the group of the Black Eagle which operated in the capital itself." But above all, "the Khmer wanted to know where Prince Sihanouk was; we secretly listened to the Voice of America to get news and we hoped that he would come back."

In order not to be recognized, Gen Duong Sam Ol had avoided going to Phnom-Penh. However he was forced to get on a truck which took him to Battambang

and Sisophon. These government vehicles carried salt but also sold seats at the price of gold to those people who could pay for them and who wanted to go to Thailand, either to seek refuge or to engage in smuggling.

"At Phnom-Penh I was recognized by former military personnel who thought I was dead; they came to salute me. They were working for Heng Samrin but they wanted to leave right away with me to go underground in order to work for the prince." He was afraid and took a truck the next day. After 2 weeks at Sisophon, where he remained in hiding, he found a guide who knew what he was doing.

Arriving in "camp 007" at the end of April, Gen Duong Sam Ol believed that his odyssey was at last over. But he was quickly placed under surveillance by the Khmer Serei chiefs of the camp who did not trust him and Mr Ang Kim Khoan who had followed him. In June, when the Vietnamese attacked the camp, he had a chance to escape them. Disguising himself as a seriously sick person, he managed to enter Khao-Yi-Dang with the help of a doctor.

What is he going to do now, having practically reached retirement age? "I am going to establish contact with the prince and I will do nothing before that," this long-standing and faithful man assured us who reaffirmed his loyalty to the population of his old sovereign. He does not believe in the future of the movement of Mr Son-Sann because "in the country, the entire population is demanding the presence of the prince, it wants neither the Vietnamese, nor the Khmer Rouge, who lied much to us and who insulted us by saying that they were the only ones to have liberated Phnom-Penh. If they want to save the country, let them join the prince; it is their fault if the Vietnamese are here." And Gen Duong Sam Ol concluded: "The only solution is union; let the Khmer Rouge admit their mistakes. After a war, nobody has ever killed the people; you kill the enemy!"

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CSO: 4200

## TRADE, INDUSTRY, BANKING ACTIVITY DEVELOPS

### Phin, Savannakhet Garment Work

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 27 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] Vientiane (KPL). In the first half of the year the women of Nagnom Commune, Phin District, Savannakhet Province, competed in the development of domestic weaving, producing over 25,760 skirts, over 13,620 meters of fabric, over 820 pieces of pha sarong, and 17,900 meters of skirt lining. They planted five hectares in mulberry trees and one hectare in cotton.

This adequately meets local demand.

### Match Factory Reopens

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 12 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] Vientiane (KPL). Starting with the beginning of this quarter, the Seng Sot Match Factory of Vientiane has resumed its normal activities after closing down for renovation. Currently its output capacity totals 13,750 match boxes daily.

Senekham Volalath, director of the Light Industry and Artisan Crafts Department has informed us that the factory will try to meet the needs of the people on the basis of self-sufficiency since imports through Thailand have been arbitrarily stopped, as a consequence of the unilateral closing of the border on the Thai side. This Thai pettiness is only enhancing the will of our workers to achieve self-sufficiency.

### Paksong Coffee Sales

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 9 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] In the past 6 months the district trade office of Paksong, Champassak Province, purchased from the polyethnic population over 377 tons of coffee.

### Sanasomboun, Champassak Sales to State

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 11 Aug 80 p 4

Text: Vientiane (KPL). In the course of the first half of the year the personnel of the state store of Sanasomboun District, Champassak Province, purchased from the population seven tons of mungo beans and soybeans, three tons of cardamon, three tons of jute, one ton of lac, and a large number of cotton and tamarin among other agricultural products.

### Sisattanak Bank Branch Opens

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 26 Aug 80 p 4

Text: Vientiane (KPL). On 23 August the director of the Bank of Vientiane, a branch of the National Bank of Laos, officially opened his office in the Sisattanak Arrondissement, at kilometer 4, Thadoua Route.

The office will manage and control monetary circulation aimed at stimulating production and the building of the fatherland.

### Sikhottabong July Trade Figures

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 25 Aug 80 p 5

Text: Vientiane (KPL). By mid-July the personnel of the state stores of Sikhottabong Arrondissement had sold the population over 11 tons of rice, over 4 tons of sugar, 8,000 cans of condensed milk, over 100 kg of cooking oil, and over 1 ton of coffee.

### SRV-Built Lime Factory in Savannakhet

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 18 Aug 80 p 4

Text: Vientiane (KPL). At the end of July a ceremony took place on the occasion of the presentation of a lime factory in Savannakhet Province.

The factory was built with the help of Binh Tri Thien Province, of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in accordance with the cooperation and mutual aid agreement signed by the Lao and Vietnam Provinces. Its construction was undertaken at the beginning of last November.

The presentation was made by Trienh, member of the people's committee of said Vietnamese province and Kongma Inthilath, member of the Savannakhet Province Administrative Committee, and chief of the industry and commerce service of the province, in the presence of representatives of the provincial national services.



This gesture is a bright symbol of the contribution to the strengthening of the special relations of friendship and cooperation between the Lao and Vietnamese provinces, as between the Lao and Vietnamese nations.

#### Oudomsai Meets Trade Target

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 16 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] Vientiane (KPL). In the first half of the year the trade service of Oudomsai Province reached 66 percent of its annual plan.

During that period the personnel sold to the provincial population 300,000 meters of fabric, 10 tons of cotton, 6,000 blankets, 15,000 meters of plastic fabric, 11,000 plates and bowls, 5,000 cooking pots, 4,000 hoes, and 30,000 notebooks, among other items.

#### Luang Prabang Trade in Oudomsai

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 14 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Vientiane (KPL). In the course of the first half of the year the personnel of the Oudomsai District store, Luang Prabang Province, sold to the population, among other items, over 100 cooking pots, 4,000 plates and bowls, 200 machetes, 4,000 meters of fabrics of different colors, 8 tons of kerosene, and household utensils.

The store agents purchased from the local population three tons of coffee, over one ton of sesame and benzoin seeds, and 25 tons of rice among other farm goods.

#### Khammouan Bank Deposits

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 13 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Last July the civilian and military personnel and the peasants of Nong Bok District, Khammouan Province, deposited a total of over 55,900 kip in their state bank savings accounts; the Song Muang Agricultural Cooperative distinguished itself by depositing over 17,120 kip.

#### Vientiane Tobacco Factory Production

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 15 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] Vientiane (KPL). Recently the workers at the Vientiane Tobacco Factory initiated a competition campaign in honor of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic..

The committee in charge of the competition campaign set the following competition norms:

- 1,500 to 2,000 kg of tobacco leaves daily;

- 125 boxes of 50 cigarette carrons daily.

In the course of the first half of the year they produced 4,959 cases but are certain to meet the stipulated norms.

5157

CSO: 4,000



## SOVIET AID PROJECTS OUTLINED

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 18 Aug 80 pp 1-2

Report: "Blossoming of Lao-Soviet Cooperation"

[Text] Vientiane (KPL). Following the recent meeting between Comrades Kaysan Phommvihan, secretary general of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, TASS carried an article on Lao-Soviet cooperation which is blossoming in all areas.

Economic cooperation, the article stated, is an aspect of the many-faceted relations between the two countries. Loyal to its internationalist duty, the Soviet Union has always granted and is continuing to grant selfless aid to the young republic for the implementation of economic and social reforms and for laying the foundations of socialism on Lao soil.

Business relations between Laos and the USSR are based on solid legal foundations, mainly the economic, scientific and technical cooperation agreement.

Soviet organizations are helping in the implementation of plans and the building of enterprises and bridges, the development of the tin industry and the prospecting for forestry resources and their rational utilization.

Engineers and technicians from the two countries are joining efforts to build bridges on the Nam and Kading Rivers. By the end of 1980 a space telecommunications station will be completed. This will enable Laos to receive Soviet television broadcasts. Not so long ago a new industrial enterprise, built with the help of Soviet specialists, was commissioned near Vientiane. It consists of workshops for automotive repairs which would be able to handle some 100 motor vehicles simultaneously.

So far no such enterprise has existed in Laos.

(The commissioning of a major petroleum storage depot in Vientiane was a noted event in the republic's economic life. The Soviet Union is supplying Laos with machinery and various types of equipment.

The Laos are extensively benefitting from the experience acquired by the USSR in the development of the timber industry. The republic has begun to develop national enterprises specializing in the production of precious timber. With USSR help, Laos has undertaken the aerial survey of its forests which cover 70 percent of its territory. This survey has made it possible to discover precious timber varieties covering millions of hectares.

Built with Soviet technical assistance, the first factory for vaccines is in operation in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The national cadres in the various economic sectors, trained with the help of Soviet specialists, are contributing to the success of the social reforms carried out in Laos. Over 1,500 Lao students, future physicians, engineers, geologists, astronomers, zootechnicians, economists and architects are in training in the USSR. Soviet specialists have developed a number of bulldozers for agriculture, which is the main Lao national economic sector.

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## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, SALES REPORTED

### Rice Planting Out

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 11 Aug 80 p 3

[Excerpt] During this year's rice campaign the cooperative farmers of the six communes of Nong Bok District, Khamouane Province, completed 90 percent of the planting out operations on 9,529 hectares, 8 hectares of which were under intensive cultivation.

### Phong Saly Livestock

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 11 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] In the first quarter of 1980 the amount of livestock of the multinational population of Samphanh District, Phong Saly Province, increased by 12 percent compared with the last half of 1979.

The herds currently include 4,482 buffaloes, 2,204 heads of bovines, 1,395 horses, 19,121 hogs, and a large number of poultry.

### More Land Under Cultivation in Phon Hong

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 11 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] In the course of this productive season the farmers of Phonsy, Phon Hong, Nalin, Nam Chong and Saka, Phon Hong District, Vientiane Province, cleared and cultivated 335 hectares of rice paddies, 165 of which were newly cleared.

### Paksong Livestock

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 9 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] The number of large and small livestock of Paksong District, Champassak Province, has increased by over 3,060 head in the first half of the year, or 31 percent above the same period in 1979. Barnyard animals have shown a substantial increase as well.

#### Starchy Crops in Luang Prabang

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 12 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] Following the seasonal rice planting out, the members of the agricultural cooperative and the farmers in the various parts of Luang Prabang District, Luang Prabang Province, recently planted a subsidiary crop on 523 hectares, consisting of corn, maranta, manioc and taro among others.

#### New Land in Khammouane, Champassak

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 12 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] This season the peasants of Khammouane Province and Sana Somboun District, Champassak Province, cleared and cultivated nearly 700 hectares of new rice paddies, over 700 hectares of which in Khammouane Province.

The entire area was planted in crops.

#### Cultivation Completed in Kasi, Vientiane

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 21 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The members of the 24 units of the agricultural cooperative in five communes of Kasi District, Vientiane Province, completed the planting out of the rice on 1,500 hectares at the beginning of this month.

Currently they are cultivating the rice crop.

#### Neuang La, Oudomsai Livestock

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 23 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] In the first half of 1980 the livestock of the polyethnic population of La District, Oudomsai Province, rose by 250, raising the total livestock in the province to 17,900 head.

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LEADERS SEND, RECEIVE GREETINGS

Singapore National Day

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 9 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Vientiane (KPL). On 9 August His Excellency Souphanouvong, president of the republic, sent a telegram of congratulations to His Excellency Dr Benjamin Henry Sheares, president of the Republic of Singapore, which read as follows:

"On the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Singapore, on behalf of the people and government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and on my behalf, I have the honor to express to Your Excellency and to the government and people of Singapore my warmest congratulations and best wishes for good health and Singapore's prosperity.

"Very truly yours."

On the same occasion His Excellency Phoun Sipaseuth, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic sent, on the same day, a telegram of congratulations to his counterpart in Singapore, His Excellency Suppiah Dhanabalan.

Phoun Sipaseuth Greets Swiss

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 22 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Vientiane (KPL). His Excellency Phoun Sipaseuth, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic recently received a telegram of thanks from His Excellency Pierre Aubert, head of the federal department for foreign affairs, as follows:

"Very touched by the wishes and congratulations which Your Excellency was kind enough to forward to me on the occasion of the Swiss national holiday-- I greatly thank his excellency."

Greetings to Congo

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 15 Aug 80 p. 1

Text - Vientiane (NPL). On 15 August His Excellency Souphannouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, addressed a message of congratulations to His Excellency Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the state, prime minister, and minister of national defense of the People's Republic of the Congo on the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of the Congo.

"On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of the Congo, on behalf of the people of Lao, the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and on my personal behalf, I am happy to present to Your Excellency, the government and the Congolese people my warmest congratulations and best wishes for happiness and prosperity.

"May the ties of friendship and solidarity among the peoples of our two countries be strengthened and develop with every passing day.

"With my highest regards."

On the same day His Excellency Phoun Sipaseuth, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic sent a message of congratulations to His Excellency Pierre Nze, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of the Congo.

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CEB: 4200

## BUDDHISTS PLEDGE SUPPORT FOR KOREAN REUNIFICATION

Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 11 Aug 80 pp 1-2

[Statement by Lao Buddhist Union]

[Text] Vientiane (KPL). The Lao Buddhist Union recently published a declaration denouncing the power clique in South Korea which massacred the South Korean clergy and people who are nobly aspiring to reunite the fatherland in an independent and peaceful country.

The declaration denounced the South Korean power clique which, in collusion with Yankee imperialists and their allies, have proclaimed martial law throughout South Korea, trying to deal with political opponents and engage in persecutions, arbitrary detention, and massacres of high school and university students, the clergy and democratic organizations, among others.... The purpose of such actions is to violate the peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world. Concurrently, they have crushed the will of the Korean people who wish to reunite the fatherland on an independent and peaceful basis; they are opposing humanity which wishes justice and peace throughout the world and are thus engaging in impudent perfidious provocations against world peace.

The Lao Buddhist Union, as well as the Lao Buddhist clergy and people protest and vigorously denounce the unfair actions of the South Korean authorities, including their protectors, demanding that they put an immediate end to all dangerous acts which are threatening and destroying the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea. The Lao Buddhists and people side with the South Korean clergy and people who wish justice and peace.

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CSO: 4200

## VANG VIANG CEMENT WORKS PLANNED

Vientiane HUIJETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 28 Aug 80 pp 1,2

[Text] Vientiane--Mr Bounkeuth Khamphaphongphane, vice minister of industry and commerce, on 22 August on the spot directed the technicians from the directorates of mechanics and of electrical energy, protection, and mining operations, industry, and housing as well as urban development to survey the land for the construction of a cement plant in the region of the district of Vang Vieng, province of Vientiane.

According to the irrefutable data resulting from this survey, the raw material potential in this region, that is, limestone and clay, is capable of supplying an average cement plant for 40 years.

Apart from that, these technicians also surveyed the infrastructure site for the cement plant to be built and the fields at the construction site, the road communications from Vientiane to Vang Vieng, to facilitate the movement of equipment and materials to the construction site and to do the photographic work necessary for laying high-voltage cables of 110 kwh from the Nam Ngum to Vang Vieng.

As for the cable installation work, this will begin toward the end of this year and should be completed before the start of work on the infrastructure for the cement plant; this work will be financed as part of the scientific and technical cooperation agreement between Laos and the Soviet Union.

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CSO: 4200



## BRIEFS

PHON TIOU LEAD PRODUCTION--Vientiane--The Phontiou tin mine workers, in the province of Khammouane, last month took out more than 50 tons of tin. These achievements mark their first success during the first month of their production program during the last half of the year. At this time they are eagerly trying to achieve other results in honor of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the RDPL on 2 December. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 29 Aug 80 p 1] 5058

GREETINGS TO MALAYSIA--To His Majesty the King Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah Al-Musta-In Billah Ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Abu Bakar Ri-Ayutuddin Al-Mmuadzam Shah of Palang, Yang Di Portuan Agong of Malaysia: "On the occasion of the National Day of the Kingdom of Malaysia, in the name of the people and the government of the Lao Democratic People's Republic and in my own name, I take this opportunity to express to His Majesty and, through you, to the people and the government of Malaysia, my warmest greetings and best wishes for happiness and prosperity. May the good relations existing between our two countries develop with each passing day. With my highest esteem." To His Excellency Datuk Hussein Bin Onn, prime minister of the Kingdom of Malaysia: "On the occasion of the National Day of the Kingdom of Malaysia, in the name of the people and the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and in my own name, I take this opportunity to extend to Your Excellency my warmest congratulations and best wishes for happiness and prosperity. May the good relations of friendship between our two countries continually grow stronger. With the expression of my highest esteem " On that same occasion, His Excellency Phoune Sipaseuth, vice premier, minister of foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on 30 August sent a congratulatory telegram to his Malaysian counterpart, His Excellency Tengku Ahmad Rithauden. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 1 Sep 80 pp 1,2] 5058

SARAVANE DISTRICT LITERACY WORK--Saravane. The administration and education service of the district of Lakhonepheng on 27 August organized a ceremony to end illiteracy for the entire district which has 5,113 illiterate persons. The latter will hereafter take cultural advancement courses. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 1 Sep 80 pp 4] 5058

LUANG PRABANG TRADE--Luang Prabang. During the first half of this year, the government stores throughout the province of Luang Prabang served the population well, selling merchandise at the production bases and further more purchased their agricultural and forest products. In other words, 48 tons of hulled rice, plus 4 tons of gum benzoin and lac, plus 1 ton of sesame and *Asclepias Curassavica*, plus 3 tons of coffee and 8 tons of miscellaneous products. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 12 Sep 80 pp 2,3] 5058

NEA OUDOMSAI COOPERATIVE--In order to insure a productive crop this year, the peasants of the villages of Tat Mouan, Samphanh Commune, Som Khoa, Phays Commune, and Ban Khoun, Muong La Commune, Muong La District, Oudomsai Province, have abandoned individual work and organized themselves in six units in an agricultural cooperative totaling 639 members cultivating 224 hectares in rice. Currently the district has 14 agricultural cooperative units. [Text] [Vientiane BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN in French 21 Aug 80 p 1] 5157

2501 2200

## BRIEFS

NORTHEASTERN KEDAH OPERATIONS--Our fighters have launched landmine warfare and bravely repulsed the enemy in northeastern Kedah. A number of enemy soldiers and an informer were annihilated and one pistol and 14 rounds of ammunition were seized. At 1500 on 25 August, a unit of enemy soldiers patrolling the Durian Burong jungle area in Padang Terap District, northeastern Kedah, stepped on mines skillfully planted by our fighters. As a result, a number of them were killed or wounded. They fired signal shots to call for help. An enemy helicopter arrived at 1700 to carry away the dead and wounded. On 3 September at 0730, a unit of enemy soldiers attacked from three directions a camp of a unit of our army operating in northeastern Kedah bordering on Thailand. During the 20-minute battle our fighters fought bravely and wounded three enemy soldiers. After silencing the enemy fire, our fighters moved away safely. On 9 September our fighters killed an informer at a coconut plantation near where the fighting had taken place and seized one pistol and 14 rounds of ammunition. The informer was the one who led the enemy soldiers to attack our fighters on 3 September and therefore deserved punishment for betraying the people's interests. [Text] [BK271455 (Clandestine) Voice of the Malayan Revolution in Malay to Malaysia and Singapore 1030 GMT 27 Aug 80]

CSO: 4220

## PAPER SCORES OPPONENTS OF PARTYLESS PANCHAYAT SYSTEM

BK151204 Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 6 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Untenable"]

[Text] Of late, certain disgruntled political elements, who refuse to accept the clear verdict of the people at the National Referendum, for reasons best known to only themselves, have been voicing in some quarters the untenable contention that dissolution of the partyless Panchayat system be made a precondition for universal participation in the general elections to be held after the expected amendments of the constitution is completed. These elements furthermore contend that they will refuse to participate in the coming general elections regardless of the extent of reforms introduced in the constitution so long as the Panchayat system remains the basis of national polity. The line of argument put forth by these elements, without needing any elaboration, is clearly irrational in view of the fact that the Nepalese at large have already made their choice unambiguously as to which type of national polity, between the partyless Panchayat system or the multiparty system, is to be adopted by casting their ballots at the free, fair and impartial National Referendum held in a smooth and orderly atmosphere on May 2nd. The contentions of these dissatisfied elements become in fact all the more transparently illogical and undemocratic or anti-people considering that the leading proponents of the multi-party system themselves had not only fully endorsed the people's verdict at the historic National Referendum but who also found no reason to complain that the referendum was conducted by a Panchayat government. Against this background, it is downright misleading to talk of participating in general elections only after the dissolution of the Panchayat government.

Indisputably, to bring to the surface the kinds of arguments and contentions enunciated by these disgruntled minority elements would appear not only to be a cry in the wilderness but are also outright anti-democratic at this stage. The arguments put up by them are clearly untenable to those who cherish the values that are inherent in democracy. For, the very refusal to accept the verdict of the clear majority that has been convincingly given is anti-democratic behaviour. By all assessments, in fact, it can only appear that the voices trying to be made heard by those disgruntled elements are the voices of those desperately fearing that they have already become irrelevant politically. And it is time that they were told as much clearly as possible.

CSO: 4220

## NEPAL

### BRIEFS

NEW GDR ENVOY TO NEPAL--Kathmandu, Sept. 29: Mr. Walter Schmidt has been appointed as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic to the Kingdom of Nepal, the Foreign Ministry announced here today, reports RSS. [Text] [Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 29 Sep 80 p 1]

CSO: 4220

EDITORIAL SEES CONSPIRACY BETWEEN TWO SUPER POWERS

Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 12 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Conspiracy between Russia and America"]

[Text] The United States had very strongly opposed the Russian aggression in Afghanistan. It threatened the Soviets with dire consequences for this flagrant breach of international law. It called for economic sanctions against Russia. The supply of wheat was to be stopped and trade was to be curtailed. U.S. officials made quick visits to European countries and asked all allies to stop trade with Russia. Military activities in the Indian Ocean were increased in connection with the Russian invasion of Afghanistan.

We had warned of a possibility of a conspiracy between these two super-powers at the time when the Russians entered Afghanistan. Two recent news reports confirm our prediction. First, on 8 August, a secret meeting took place between the representatives of the two nations in Paris. According to details given by the Associated Press, the purpose of this meeting was to assure the Soviets that the economic sanctions declared as a result of their aggression in Afghanistan will not be kept and wheat will be supplied as usual. The United States will make sure that Russia gets grain regardless of the situation in Afghanistan.

According to second news report, the National Security Council of the United States has presented a plan to President Carter calling for military action against all oil-producing countries in the Middle East. It is suggested in this plan that the only way to deal with the countries which are always increasing the price of oil is to forcibly confiscate their oil wells. Military preparations for this plan are already complete.

This report appears to be correct, since the Department of Defense in the United States itself has announced that commandoes specially trained for desert warfare are part of the naval fleet stationed in the Indian Ocean. In other words, the Muslim countries from the Gulf to North Africa can be attacked from three sides [sic] any time. We believe that when the United States takes action in this direction, Russia will call the United States

names, as did the United States in January 1980. Of course, no step will be taken to cause any economic or other harm to the United States.

Numerous examples of such conspiracies between superpowers can be given from the past. When Muslim countries are involved, such conspiracies cannot be kept hidden. Both powers have adopted opposite roles in the Middle East. However, the methods employed by Russia and the United States to help Israel have already been discussed in these columns, and this seems to be in agreement with the wheat trade pact.

About 3 or 6 years ago, the United States was to sell wheat to Russia. In exchange, Russia was to send some Jews to Israel. However, they staged a show in which the Congress of the United States accused the Soviets of oppressing the Jews in the Soviet Union, and not allowing them to leave the country. The Congress demanded that Russia let the Jews leave for Israel if they wish. According to the script of this drama, the Russians expressed resentment at these "impertinent" accusations, and announced that they would not accept political pressure in commercial transactions. But after this, both sides quieted down. The fact is that millions of tons of wheat are sold to Russia annually, and at least 33 thousand Russian Jews move to Israel every year and settle in the area which Russia has outwardly promised to [the] Palestine [Arabs].

Whether the American navy makes a move in the Gulf, or the Russians support the occupation of Palestine or commit aggression in Afghanistan, all these steps are taken to harm the Muslims, destroy their resources and annihilate them. Those who think that help can be obtained from Russia against the United States, or vice versa are living in a fools' paradise. If the Muslim governments do not prepare themselves to cope with the fickle policy of the superpowers, they will be destroyed in a way unparalleled in history.

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CSO: 4203

NWFP TO DEVELOP LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 8 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] Peshawar, Oct. 6--The NWFP Government has judiciously planned to develop the local Government system to the full and invest the local institutions at all levels with still greater powers soon after the Provincial Council's third session scheduled to be held early in January next.

The pronouncement was made at the Council meeting here yesterday by Chairman Lieut-General Fazle Haq who is also the Provincial Governor and Martial Law Administrator, Zone B.

Deploring the nation's foibles pulling institutional set-ups to pieces, he said the present regime was keen on giving the people a lasting and workable representative system right from the grassroots level. Initiation course, he said, had already been conducted for the local councillors of this province and their conventions had been held at the divisional level to apprise them of their functions and responsibilities. District council representatives and elected union councillors would now be given an opportunity to study at first hand the working of this system in Sind after which he would meet them, consider ways of minimising friction between district and union tiers and explore areas of cooperation between them, he declared.

Lieut-General Fazle Haq said his Government was acting on a policy of decentralisation. It had already transferred to the local bodies in various sectors of administration at a certain level and would now enlarge the sphere of their responsibilities in consonance with the maturity gained by them from varied experience.

He appreciated their zeal for service to the people but felt it imperative to administer a note of warning to a small element among them at certain places which ignored common weal and showed a preference for playing to the tune of their erstwhile party high commands.



Disclosing certain points vis-a-vis the project expansion of local body powers, the Governor said the next financial year's development programme would be preferred in consultation with the local bodies right from the lowest level with a to meeting the actual needs and view wishes of the masses. The Union Council grant next year would be increased manifold to touch a rupees 35 million figure placing a 100,000 rupees at the disposal of each council. Similarly, a hundred thousand rupees would be given shortly to each district council of the province for social welfare project for women. This amount would be expended in accordance with the suggestions made by representatives of the fair sex.

Earlier, the Governor said the NWFP had earmarked twenty percent of its development budget for education. He was confident that five years from hence this province would have the second or even first position in literacy percentage.

The Government, he pointed out, was paying attention to education up to the school level but was not unmindful of higher education which is primarily a privilege of the talented and not the right of everybody. He favoured the continuance of national language as the medium of instruction at the primary level. With regard to advanced technical education, he said the Engineering College had been raised to the university level and would ultimately be shifted to a suitable site away from the provincial capital.

The Provincial Council meeting was also addressed by the Education Secretary, Aftab Ahmad Khan, and Local Bodies Director, General Mohammad Hayat, who presented reports of their respective departments.

CSO: 4220

# INTEREST-FREE BANK COUNTERS TO OPEN FROM JANUARY

Karachi DAWN in English 7 Oct 80 p 12

[Text] Islamabad, Oct. 7--interest-free counters at the branches of the nationalised banks will start functioning from January next year, informed sources said here.

The broad framework of rules and procedures for opening interest-free counters was finalised at a high-level meeting held under the chairmanship of the Federal Minister for Finance, Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, here recently.

Crash programmes for field training for bank staff has been started by the commercial banks. Special staff will be deputed at the interest-free counters.

Forms for opening of savings and term-deposits, accounts ledgers, documents and records are being printed. Literature for information and guidance of intending depositors along with the prescribed rules and procedures are also being printed.

## Separate System

The approved rules and procedures are being conveyed to the bank branches to introduce a separate accounting system for handling the interest-free deposits.

Pakistan Banking Council is exploring avenues and methods to ensure maximum profitability of the investments to be made out of such interest-free deposits.

While announcing the Federal Budget in June last, the Finance Minister had said that Islamisation in the banking system would be initiated under a phased programme.

As part of the programme of Islamisation of the banking system, the Government has decided that banks will provide interest-free Qaiz-i-Hasana to deserving students from next year to meet their financial needs in the pursuit of their studies. This will be in addition to Zakat to which deserving students may be entitled. The interest-free loans will be returnable after completion of studies and securing gainful employment.--  
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CSO: 4220

## PAKISTAN

### BRIEFS

DUTCH ASSISTANCE--Under an agreement signed in Islamabad on 3 October the Netherlands will give to Pakistan assistance worth 290 million rupees for its development projects during the current financial year. Of this, 175 million rupees is a short-term loan, 95 million rupees is in grant and 20 million rupees for technical assistance. The signing of the agreement followed 3 days of talks between the five-member official Dutch delegation and Pakistan authorities. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 3 Oct 80]

CSO: 4220

## SRI LANKA

### BRIEFS

ADB LOAN--The Manila-Bacsaian Development Bank on 7 October approved a 12.8 million U.S. dollars concessional loan to Sri Lanka to help develop a project in its tea industry, the single most important industry in the country. Fuelwood plantations will also be developed with the monies to enable tea factories in Dalulla District to use wood rather than petroleum fuel, the bank said in a statement. After the project's completion in 1986 tea yields in Badulla District are expected to increase by about 22 percent by 1999. The bank loan is for 40 years including 10 years grace, with a service charge of only one percent per annum. [Text] [BK161209 Colombo SUN in English 8 Oct 80 p 1]

JAPANESE COMMODITY LOAN--An agreement for a commodity loan of some 280 million rupees from Japan was signed in Colombo on 7 October. The loan, which is the 15th in its line, is provided in fulfillment of the pledge made by Japan at the last aid group meeting held in Paris. The loan is repayable over a period of 30 years inclusive of a grace period of 10 years and carries an interest rate of 2.75 percent per annum. [BK081415 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 8 Oct 80]

CSO: 4220

# VICE MINISTER DECRIES DISCRIMINATION IN EEC TRADE

Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Sep 80 p 21

[Text] Yi-Ting Wong, Taiwan's economic vice minister, does not hide his anger toward the EEC. "We are discriminated against," he says, and quotes an example. Until today, Taiwan has been West Germany's main mushroom supplier. Taiwanese mushrooms--whether of the best quality or third grade--filled shelves of Germany's food stores. "Because trade with the PRC is more important for the EEC, the community revised its mushroom imports. Only 5 miserable percent of the total need in mushrooms is now imported from Taiwan. But Brussels has had to realize that the PRC is not able to deliver as much as Taiwan," stated Wong.

Finally, Yi-Ting Wong explained with a smile that Brussels had to revise its arrangement with Taipei to fill the import gap created by the PRC. Needless to say, Taiwan accepted. The Taiwanese are sure and conscientious commercial partners, but their weakness comes from their politics, which cannot support their economic relations. Brussels is always very considerate when it comes to Beijing, Taipei's enemy, and Taiwan's delegations meet with difficulty in the EEC. This does not mean that economic relations between the EEC and Taiwan are finished.

In 1978, the volume of commercial trade between Europe and Taiwan reached \$2.9 billion. Taiwan was thus showing a positive commercial balance of about \$400 million. Of Taiwan's total foreign trade, this \$2.9 billion represented 12.23 percent. Asia represents 35.8 percent and the U.S. 32.97 percent of Taiwanese foreign trade, despite the fact that Washington has good relations with Beijing.

Trade with the EEC has almost constantly increased since 1968 (\$162 million). There was only one exceptional year, 1976. However, Europe's role in Taiwan's foreign trade is diminishing.

How is Taiwan divided among the European nations? West Germany remains the biggest buyer (34 percent), but the rate is diminishing. In 1971 its purchases were as high as 42 percent. The French behave differently. They increased their modest share of 4 percent in 1971 to 7.7 percent with a continuous ascending curve.

Taiwan benefits also from increasing rates and Lufthansa wants to schedule flights into Taipei beginning in 1981, because of political considerations and because trade with Beijing has brought nothing but deficits.

From an economic point of view the EEC's favors to Beijing have not been fruitful. In 1978, the EEC imported \$1.2 billion in merchandise from the PRC and \$1.6 billion from Taiwan--essentially canned food and electrical appliances. However, the PRC is a better market for the EEC, with \$1.9 billion compared with \$0.85 billion for Taiwan.

Also, Taiwan no longer has cheap labor. Other countries are replacing it, especially the Philippines. In Taiwan, attention is paid to high levels of technology, appreciated surplus, lower energy expenses, specialized workers, and a good selling capacity. In the industrial region of Kaohsiung, Grundig and Telefunken are competing for specialized workers to produce TV sets, which increases salary levels.

Despite this evolution, Taiwan has high expansion rates: 12.7 percent in 1978, compared with 12.5 percent in South Korea, and 8.5 percent in Thailand. But Yi-Ting Wong is not satisfied yet. He has seven concrete demands for the EEC:

- 1) The right to participate in multinational commercial agreements;
- 2) The right to benefit from tax cuts by the EEC for products imported from Taiwan;
- 3) The suppression of restrictions on unfair fixed quotas and controls on imports;
- 4) Predetermined agreements with Taiwan on controls and quotas;
- 5) Information exchange on economic and social conditions;
- 6) Better representation of producers and storekeepers;
- 7) Speedier and easier granting of visas to Taiwanese businessmen.

Will the Taiwanese delegation visiting Europe in a few weeks be able to cross a few demands from the list? This is a difficult question. But Brussels must be aware of the increasing trade between Taipei and Beijing. Despite ritual denials, Beijing is very interested in prosperous Taipei. For Taiwan is China's window shop. When 17 million men are able to accomplish such economic performances, one is wondering what 900 million men will be able to do once the necessary conditions have been created.

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